

# Tropico Interurban Sentinel

Devoted to the Interests of Tropico and the San Fernando Valley

VOL. I.

TROPICO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1911

NO. 22

## TROPICO Mercantile Co.

GIVE PLEASURE to your relatives, neighbors, friends and people in general whenever and wherever you can and you will augment your own happiness a thousandfold.—Try it.

Our supply of fresh Fruits, Berries and Vegetables arrive every morning.

BEECHNUT BACON in Glass Jars is very fine, 35c.

SPECIAL COFFEE VALUE! Our own blends; roasted fresh, ground and delivered to you at 25c, 30c and 35c per pound. We would like you to try it.

RANCH EGGS, 25c per dozen.

OLIVE PIMENTO CREAM CHEESE, 15c Jar.

SNIDER'S OYSTER COCKTAIL SAUCE is an appetizer, 25c per bottle.

WE HAVE a new line of Bishop's Pecan Wafers, Jelly Tarts, Floradoras, Fruitettes, Star Jumbles, Coconut Taffies, Vanilla and Peanut Wafers in bulk, at 20c per pound.

MAPLE GROVE and IMPERIAL BUTTER are pure food goods, 30c per pound.

CANTALOUPE! are of fine quality; medium, 5c; large, 2 for 15c; extra large, 10c.

Buy your Dry Goods and Notions at your home store. TRADE HERE.

KELLOGG'S ANT PASTE—does the work. It's the original, 25c per bottle.

RIPE TOMATOES, 3 pounds for 10c

NICE PEACHES, 4c per pound.

QUAIL BRAND IS GOOD—3 large cans Quail brand Saur Kraut for.....25c  
3 large cans Quail brand Hominy for.....25c  
1 large can Ripe Olives for.....30c

Pure White Comb Honey, per square.....20c  
Pure White Strained Honey, per quart.....35c

SUGAR IS ADVANCING—Our price remains the same.

SPECIAL VALUE IN GARDEN HOSE. Refresh your thirsty plants.

GOLDEN STATE MASON JARS. Large mouth, self-sealing top—most durable jar made. Come in and see them. Bring this ad with you and we will allow 10c on each dozen jars bought.

FANCY SEEDLESS GRAPE FRUIT, 5c each.

Our aim is to give you THE BEST in Quality, Value and Service at the lowest possible price.

## TROPICO Mercantile Co.

Fernando Road and Central Ave.

Telephones

Glendale 19

Home 524

### TRUSTEES' MEETING

At the regular meeting of the Tropico Board of Trustees, Thursday, July 20, Ordinance No. 23, establishing the grade of Tenth street, was read a third time and adopted. Ordinance elsewhere in this paper.

An ordinance providing for licensing dogs was read a first time. The license tax is fixed at \$2. The owner of a dog without a collar and tag permitted to be at large after August 1st, will be subject to a fine of \$25 or 15 days in jail or both such fine and imprisonment. A special officer may be appointed by the Board of Trustees for the performance of duties under the ordinance.

### SOMETHING DOING IN THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Chamber of Commerce proposes a public meeting to be held at Logan's hall August 8th. Messrs. Bancroft and Frank H. Davis are appointed a committee to arrange a program and secure speakers, one of whom it is expected will be a representative of the Los Angeles Public Service Commission, on the matter of Tropico's sharing in the burdens and benefits of Owen's river water and electric light and power.

Other important matters will come before the meeting. All, irrespective of previous condition of mind and heart toward the city of Tropico, are expected to attend and join in a grand big boost for the common good.

### THE MISSION OF JESUS AND BUDDH LINKED

The Japanese of Tropico have organized a society for social entertainment and religious and intellectual improvement. They hold regular weekly meetings every Saturday night, at Logan's hall. At their last meeting they had an address in Japanese by Rev. Y. Satoh, Deputy of the Lord Abbot of the Hongwanji sect of Japanese Buddhism. A number of Americans were in attendance. The lecture opened with the frank statement that it was in the interest of the Religion of Benevolence (Buddhism) and closed with allusions to great results from little things. "The Country of Japan," said he, "is small and the people short in stature." As yet they had accomplished little in the world, but hoped to contribute something to its progress in time. From a moral or religious point of view, "it mattered little whether a country was large or small or the people tall or short." The great things, the discoveries in science from the happening of trifling incidents by Newton, Watt and Franklin, had led up to, were forcibly mentioned as illustrating the folly of despising the day of small things. "A poor baby, born in Judea was destined to bring salvation to the world; a boy born in the Bina Garden, in India, had revolutionized the spiritual world of the Orient," were the speaker's concluding words.

### SOCIETY NOTES

The Luncheon-Bridge Whist Club met with Mrs. Wm. Harvey, Jr., at her home on Tropico avenue, Tuesday afternoon of this week. Miss Richardson, of Chicago, was the guest of honor, Mrs. A. L. Bancroft winning the first prize.

Mr. Charles Turk, of Glendale avenue, has an elegant new electric coupe.

Mrs. A. L. Bancroft, Brand boulevard, entertained with a farewell dinner to her son, Worth, on his departure last Monday evening for old Mexico, where he has important business interests.

Burbank will jolly over the completion of the electric railway to that point, with a big barbecue. Arrangements will be perfected Saturday.

The subject of Rev. C. B. Hatch's sermons at the Presbyterian Church, corner of Laurel and Central, Sunday, will be in the morning: "The Wages Nobody Wants." In the evening, "Judas."

Cover Melrose, mill-man of the Gold Roads Mining Company, near Kingman, Ariz., and his wife, are visiting relatives in Tropico. The mines with which Mr. Melrose is connected are the same that the Guggenheimer's paid for with a check for \$1,200,000. They recently cleaned up a run of ten days with a \$40,000 brick.

### LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Danish Creamery Butter—best on earth. Davis Grocery Co.

B. W. Richardson, and family, are having a vacation of a few weeks at Avalon.

Frank Beya has the contract for the removal of the Gabaig big barn. See his advertisement elsewhere.

Mrs. N. C. Burch, of Tropico, visited her granddaughter, Mrs. C. C. Stanley, Los Angeles, on Monday last.

Miss Alta Stone is the guest of Miss Eulalia Richardson at the summer home of the Richardson family, at Avalon.

The City of Tropico had a deserted appearance on Thursday last, when the Sunday schools had their picnic at the beach.

Miss Catherine Hobbs is assisting in his double duties in the absence of in his double duties in the absence of President Dan Campbell at the beach.

The Tropico Sentinel and Frank & Ripley will have newspaper and job printing offices in one of the first floor rooms of the new K. P. block, Mr. Gabaig is building.

There are a number of unruly boys and young men in Tropico, who are apt to run up against some one who will treat them a little less leniently for their vandalism, than Mr. Young, the stove merchant did a few nights since.

Twelve special cars were necessary to carry the crowds of the Union Sunday School Picnic to Long Beach last Thursday and many more went who did not go on the special cars. In all, about 1000 went who enjoyed themselves to the limit.

The West Glendale Improvement Association has elected the following members as officers for the coming year: President, H. A. La Grosse; first vice-president, F. D. Booth; second vice-president, N. L. Snively; secretary, R. W. Hammond; treasurer, Chas. Sanders.

O. E. Burch was the guest of the Southern California Rod and Reel Club last Thursday evening. The meeting was a very interesting one. Entertaining and instructive talks on the fish and game laws of the state by Judge Lowenthal and others, were the features of the meeting.

J. A. Light, superintendent of county roads in this district, appeared before the Board of Supervisors Monday morning in regard to cement culverts on Louise street and Central avenue in Casa Verdugo. The Board of Supervisors will take a trip to inspect the roads Wednesday or Thursday of this week.

The Grand Army of the Republic and other patriotic organizations of Los Angeles and county are asking of the Board of Supervisors that the seventh floor of the hall of records be fitted up for their use. They will utilize it not only as a meeting place, but also as a library and museum of war relics, including tablets in memory of old soldiers and the patriotic deeds of our ancestors. A law, passed in 1897, authorizes the lease that is asked for.

We call the special attention of the people of Tropico and vicinity to the announcement of Davis Grocery Co., elsewhere on this page, who have succeeded to the ownership of the Jensen Grocery, on San Fernando road. (These men need no introduction to the people of Tropico and adjacent communities. They have been in business here long enough to have an established reputation for business ability and integrity. They will buy with cash and sell for cash. Quick sales and small profits will be their motto. Their customers need no assurance of fair and courteous treatment at their hands. Theirs is a "Little store well filled," of a surety. They are somewhat limited for room, just now, but additional space is soon to be provided. The Davises deserve success and are sure to have it.

Trade with the Davis Grocery Co. Pay cash and save money.

### SAMPLE COPIES

of the Sentinel have been left at the homes of many Tropico residents for the purpose of interesting them in becoming subscribers. Please send us your names and join in patronizing your home paper. Call up Glendale 24-R.

Aerated, 3-wheat Jevne's bread and pastry at Davis Grocery Co.

The Pacific Electric Burbank extension is ready for the rails. Every thing else is ready for the cars.

J. S. Hodson, the veteran of the civil war, who has been quite infirm of late, is much improved, though still weak.

Paul Brown, young son of Colby Brown, a Burbank rancher, had the end of the thumb of his left hand cut off in a seeder.

An electric railway on Glendale avenue, from Tropico to Verdugo Park and La Crescenta, will come with the electrifying of the Salt Lake branch along with the S. P.'s other steam roads out of Los Angeles.

San Fernando is experiencing a building-boom, says the Press. Several fine business blocks are in process of construction. Among them is one, 27x114, by Will G. Noble, from our old home in the "show-me" state.

Marion Banker, one of our Tropico boys of the Flagship Washington, U. S. Naval service, has been honored with a transfer to Naval Hospital at Brooklyn, N. Y., much to the delight of the young man and his grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Ayres, of Central avenue.

Geo. McNeil, of Los Angeles, a racing auto-driver, made the long trip from Los Angeles to Ventura a distance of 75 miles, in an even 100 minutes. His errand was one of life or death to a nephew of ex-Senator Beard and was to convey to the sufferer's physician at Ventura, an ounce of anti-tetanic.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Ayres, and son, Stewart, are in San Francisco, visiting friends and the parents of Mrs. Ayres. They are expected to arrive at their home here in Tropico on Saturday July 29, after an absence of exactly eight months to a day, during which time they have visited all the principle cities and public institutions of art, literature and science throughout the East.

The Valley Improvement Association held an entertaining meeting at Knights of Pythias Hall, on Brand boulevard Tuesday evening. A musical program was rendered as follows: Piano solo, Miss Catherine Hobbs; vocal solo, Mrs. L. W. Chobe, accompanied by Mrs. R. C. Muhleman; reading, Mrs. C. S. Steelman; vocal solo, A. R. Taylor; violin solo, Mrs. S. G. Biddle, accompanied by Miss Myrtle Harrison; vocal solo, Mrs. Stella Graham Orth, accompanied by Miss Kathleen Dodge.

## DAVIS GROCERY CO.

### ANNOUNCEMENT

We have bought the CASH GROCERY of Peter Jensen, and will continue his well known CASH POLICY high grade goods.

We are no strangers to you.

We have dealt with you daily, and you know us. Give us a share of your orders.

SUNSET PHONE GLENDALE 288

We sell the famous

DANISH CREAMERY BUTTER

FREE PROMPT DELIVERY

1417 San Fernando Road

Sunset Phone 292-J

## Tropic Stove and Light Company

E. L. YOUNG, Prop.

### GAS FITTING

Gas Fixtures, Welsbach Lights and Supplies, Stoves and Heaters, Range Boilers, Water Coils and Stove Repairs

## REFRIGERATORS

AND

## ICE CREAM FREEZERS

FRANK B. McKENNEY & SON

HARDWARE AND FURNITURE  
1441-1443 San Fernando Road Sunset 524-J TROPICO, CAL.

## TROPICO MARKET

ANDY STEPHENSON, Prop.

## Fresh and Salt Meats

MEAT THE VERY BEST

PRICES LOW AS ANY IN THE VALLEY

Sunset 291

TROPICO, CAL.

Home 523



WE JUST HAVE TO LISTEN

to the nice things people say about our ice cream. If we said them ourselves we would be accused of some pretty tall bragging. So we won't say them but invite you to try our ice cream to see if all those nice things are true. We feel sure that once you taste its delicious flavor you'll add your delighted approval to the others.

STORY'S PHARMACY

## DOES THIS INTEREST YOU?



A few "don'ts" and other suggestions to those about to have their children photographed.

DON'T tell them they are to have their pictures taken.

DON'T tell them they must be good and mind the "man!" Rather say, "We're going down to the play-house to have games and see the toys. Won't that be fun?"

DON'T fuss them up too much. Starchy stiffness is not conducive to naturalness nor good humor.

DON'T bring them just before a nap or you may have to come again! The hours between 9:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. are best.

DON'T forget that the "Weston Studio" has a reputation for obtaining happy, natural pictures of little folks. They love to come here and play.

Make an appointment now!

E. H. WESTON

Just North of Tropico Ave. on Brand Blvd.

Phones: Studio 11-J

Residence 25-J



## PRISONS AND PRISON REFORMS

Dwight W. Stephenson

Whenever some passing word brings to mind a penitentiary, fancy portrays for us a strong walled, grimly-outlined place, captained by vigilant guards and crowded by silent, strip-garbed men, brooding over a lot of confinement and isolation, and goaded to desperation by those harsh measures which tradition makes invaluable to the punishment of a criminal. To our minds then, a penitentiary is a place of punishment. And fancy hardly believes the rumors that come from many of our great penal institutions. Yet, in the true sense, a penitentiary is a place where one may do penance for his sins—and penance and punishment are hardly synonyms.

A penitentiary, therefore, should be a place where a man is sent for a probationary period, not for the sake of punishment, but for correction; not to be degraded by ever flaunting before his eyes the results of his downfall, more often the outcome of weakness or circumstance than of premeditated sin, but to be corrected, reformed and allowed to forget. But idealism is seldom equalled in Reality. The theoretical value is always much greater than the efficiency of the most perfect machine. The ideal of the penitentiary might have been a high one. The real working model is mediocre.

There are, happily enough, means of increasing the efficiency of the machine, but before picturing conditions as they ought to exist, let me dwell, for a space, on conditions as they now exist; conditions which show in realities how insistent are the calls for reform; conditions which have been investigated by some of our most famous men and women and have enlisted their power and aid in behalf of the fallen. The head of our nation has said, "I believe, and I regret to say it, that throughout this country, the administration of the criminal law and the prosecution of crime are a disgrace to our civilization."

Let us take the whole question of punishment. What is the theory upon which the modern state maintains the right to penalize the violators of our law? All reasons may be reduced to three classes.

The first and oldest is the theory of revenge. This is the ancient doctrine of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. This was the principle upon which the primitive man founded his codes of law in days when the world was new, and uncurbed Passion held sway, and Reason, Experience's child, was yet unborn.

This theory was outgrown when civilization supplanted the narrowness of barbarism. Such a doctrine, supposedly laid aside with other unique usages of the half-forgotten past, should be abominable in the eye of the modern moral consciousness. Blood-thirsty revenge rights nothing, effects nothing except further suffering and wrong. Yet we often hear people cry out in righteous indignation, "This crime must be avenged." What is a crime that it should be avenged? A crime has no being. To him who commits the crime must be dealt the full harvest of his sin.

So we come to the second theory of punishment—namely: Signal punishment of one criminal deters another. And here we find another fallacy. Statistics from every part of the civilized world would prove this point. Punishment is not a deterrent. Yet theory has it so and we are a people who cling to theories when precedent is sufficient to make them custom-bound. It is a fact susceptible to very easy proof that in countries where penalties for crime are most severe and most dramatically executed, there crime most abounds. And it is in half-conscious appreciation of this fact that public executions for murder all over the civilized world have been abandoned. But what justification then remains for capital punishment, if it be not publicly and dramatically executed?

By latest and most authentic reports one may well see that crime is increasing in all parts of the world. Does this speak well for our present system of correction?

Although there is much to be criticized and not a little to be lauded in the criminal systems throughout the various nations of the world, I will deal only with conditions in our own native land.

Upon observation we find that the greater per cent of crimes committed in the United States are acts of persons who, at some time in their lives, have served sentence in the penitentiary. In other words, more than half of our law-breakers are professional criminals. When a man spends term after term in prison, does this speak well for its reformation system? Yet our penitentiaries are places of reformation and correction. Here lies another deficiency of the machine.

If we examine more closely in detail, proceedings within the prison walls, perhaps we may find sufficient reason for these shortcomings.

When a convicted man enters a peni-

tentiary, his head is shaved, he is photographed and assigned a number. He is then relieved of his clothing and given a suit of stripes. After that he is shown to his cell. At six o'clock each morning, cell doors are thrown open and he must spend twenty minutes cleaning corridors and cells. Then he must fall in line with the rest and march to breakfast, which must be eaten in twenty minutes and in silence. After that he goes to his allotted task. Work being over for the day, he is again locked in his cell, and at nine o'clock he must put out his light. The food provided the prisoners is of inferior quality. For breakfast, he has coffee, bread, potatoes and beans; butter is unknown. Dinner, the heavy meal of the day, consists of pork and beans with tough beef steamed and called "steak" as a sort of variety. Supper is a repetition of breakfast.

Routine: Day after day the same. The lives of some of our poor might be called parallel cases, but before the poorest laborer ever shines the light of hope, for the laborer of today may be the influential property-holder of tomorrow, but no light shines for the convict. He is fated to drag out the dull even sameness of his being until death or the prison gates open to him. He looks with stolidity upon each.

The one may mean much or little to him, for the man in stripes finds little to encourage him in a belief of future things. It probably means simply oblivion. In the other case he sees only a battle with a suspicious and unfriendly world. An ex-convict is not often a welcome guest.

Some of the less inviting details of a convict's life, I shall pass over lightly. If I were writing on the reformation of the law in the palmist days of its existence, I would dwell longer on this part of my subject. But I am discussing strictly modern issues, customs and practices in our own enlightened, humane twentieth century. Therefore I will say little of the water cure in which a man is fastened in a tub, body and limb, by great wooden clamps, while his mouth is forced open and a stream of water, from a small hose is shot down his throat until he is strangled. Shall we call this torture? No, this is a cure—a water cure. We admit that the subject may spend several weeks following the cure in the hospital. That is unfortunate, but heroic methods are sometimes necessary in dire cases. If the man were cured, the end justifies the means. Let us hope for the best.

As a diversion, the wardens sometimes use the "humming bird." This is an electric cure. After being striped the delinquent is fastened on his back in a shallow metal tank filled with water, and connected with one electrode of a dynamo; the other electrode is a wet sponge. Gloved in rubber the operator passes the wet sponge up and down the prisoner's bare limbs. As the sponge creeps slowly along, sending discordant waves of the mighty unseen force through the resisting tissues, the flesh becomes hard as in death and the muscles cord into knots. Happily, nature has provided a method of relief for such great agony, and the man at last loses consciousness.

Long live the men who perfected the inventions which make the "humming bird" possible, and may they never be so unfortunate as to ever become inmates of a penitentiary.

It is needless for me to describe the other little contrivances, such as the straight-jacket, the bull-rings and the whipping post. I have said enough. These are the methods provided for reformation. The wardens say that you must first break a convict's will. Break a man's will and you make him a weakling, easy prey for depraved man-handlers who drive his kind lither and thither like bates of the field. Too many men have gone wrong because they were not strong enough to resist the wheedlings of temptation.

Let us take a look into conditions south of Mason's and Dixon's line. Slavery was abolished nearly fifty years ago, but a condition of servitude, many times more horrible and fiendish than that which held the Negro in bondage, flourishes to-day within the pale of more than one State Constitution.

In the convict camps of the South, murders, whippings, the rape of women by their guards are incidents of everyday occurrence. These pest-holes are of such a revolting nature that no animal except man could live in them. Here whites and blacks alike are being held indiscriminately as chattel slaves, and the lash, blood-hound and bullet are teaching the convict submission, but not reformation. They are hired out by the state to large corporations, to work in the swamps, mines and other places redolent of fever and pestilence. They are placed under guards whose brutality was unequalled by the old task-masters of the Israelites. These guards, often boys of nineteen, flog from mere caprice, wearying of the monotony of

camp life. The dominant idea of this system is to make money, no matter by what brutal usages or at what a cost to the unfortunates of humanity within their toils. Such is the penal system of the South to-day; an irresponsible despotism reflecting the days of savagery. Here, once dead slavery, has again reared its hideous head, as a monster emerging from the noisome depths of an Inferno, peopled by brutes and task-masters in human semblance.

This state of affairs brings to mind the old plea of punishment as a deterrent. If such deterrence was capable of keeping men within the paths of virtue, surely the South should be virtuous. Statistics tell us another story. It is always so—fearful crime and fearful punishment go hand in hand.

Now let us journey to another camp where reformed ideas hold sway. Here a convict is given a chance to mend his ways. Every day, except Sunday, for eight hours, the men work at road building for the state. There are no armed guards to shoot down these men, and each one is put on his honor not to try to escape. If they chose to do so every one of them could lay down their tools and break for freedom. By day, an unarmed overseer superintends the work; by night a convict patrols the tented camp—more to keep marauders out than to keep the convicts in. He carries a rifle, the only one in camp. As he sleeps during the day it would be an easy thing for mutinous convicts to get possession of this weapon and slay the overseer, but this has never happened. The men earn ten days off their sentence for every thirty days served in camp, and the spirit of freedom, independence and trust eradicates the old skulking, hang-dog manner of the convict. These men go forth from the camps physically and morally bettered. They feel that they have been upgraded to a position of trust, and are now able to meet their fellow-men on equal terms. This manner of working the convicts as men on the State roads, is practiced in a large state where many prisoners are held in charge.

Surely it could be advanced on a smaller scale with equal success. In our own great State we are spending millions of dollars in the improvement of our public highways. Instead of letting out the work to private concerns at an enormous expenditure of public funds, could we not accomplish this work through our wards in the prisons and jails. True, there would be little accomplished under our present system of working the men on small road jobs. But instead of sending them forth hampered by ball and chain, let them work free and unshackled under the eye of an overseer and not a guard. Would they try to escape? In ninety-nine out of a hundred cases, no. A convict is a man, and like other men he has a sense of honor. All that these men need is a chance. Let us give them a fair show.

But to treat this matter from a more material view, appealing to your pocket-books as well as to your sense of justice. This system would not alone assist these, our fallen brethren, but would be a great saving in public money as well. Money we all must pay for the benefits derived from our public improvements; money exacted from us to carry out work which prisoners of the State are perfectly able to accomplish.

In speaking of using the prisoners of our jails for this outdoor work, let me say most emphatically that it is not only beneficial but essential to the health of the prisoner. Our jails are overcrowded. Here mere boys are compelled to associate day and night with men whose morals, to say the least, are merely negative virtues. Here the last spark of manhood of many youths is killed, and they join the lists of "men of crime."

And here might come another issue which, though not directly connected with prisons and prison reforms, was much bearing on the case. Why are our jails crowded? Because of the present system of fees. A constable or other officer is paid according to the number of arrests. Result: he makes arrests at the least provocation. Then the justice of the peace, before whom the suspect is tried, is paid for the number of convictions. Would it be too much to say that he sends as many as possible to the county jail?

Again inspecting that institution we find the prisoners divided into two classes, not determined upon the enormity of his offence but upon his financial condition. The prisoners with plenty of cash from clubs where a man, by paying a weekly allowance, may have a room to himself and eat at a separate table. By this system, a man who has committed murder may live a life of ease, while some poor wretch who had stolen a loaf of bread to keep himself from starvation, works on the chain-gang by day and sleeps underground by night.

If this fair? Does not our government recognize the equality of men and is it not supposed to be above the

power of gold? A rich and powerful man is no less culpable for crime than his less fortunate neighbor, and both rich and poor alike should reap the harvest of their misdeeds.

The convict goes to prison with its taint of depravity, its mark of the underworld. He ekes out full expiation of his sin, and the law grants him a pardon and the freedom of his fellows. Perhaps he had committed a crime. Perhaps he has repented. The law gives him credit for that. But one thing the law does not take into consideration: it punishes him who has stolen from necessity and him whom drink has made insensible to right and wrong; it punishes these as well as the rest, but it never thinks of those he leaves behind. Of the family, penniless and destitute, perhaps starving; of the brave patient wife who has clung to her husband through years of hardships and trials and has striven to save him from himself because she loves him and because he is the father of her children. None may know of the struggle to provide these little ones with the bare necessities of life. The law does not look into the desolate home and see the mother with her babies at her knee begging for "daddy" and asking why he does not come. It cannot know the agony in her heart as she tells the children that father is away for a little while and will soon return. She cannot tell them that he is a convict debased and degraded in the eyes of man; she cannot tell them that the big, strong, noble man that they know as father, bears a name so defamed that his downfall will overshadow their own lives with all the significance of that horrid phrase, "convict's child." She does not tell them this but looks to God, for she knows that by His hand only may be evaded that dread, stern law which punishes without mercy.

Now I appeal to you. Let us wipe on the many blots our country's fair name has received at the hands of the Criminal System. Let us join the ranks of those who are striving to bring to perfection our great penal laws. In place of that age-worn and decadent system that champions punishment, torture and degradation, let us put into use the more just and Christian system of probation and parole. It is a duty we owe to the prisoner to society and to the State. In the name of justice and humanity I appeal to you as citizens of this great commonwealth, to place our Union and our State at the front in the onward march of civilization.

## WATER COMPANY

## PASSES INTEREST

Glendale Consolidated Bonds Sell as Low as Ten Cents on Dollar

Bonds of the Glendale Consolidated Water company, defaulted their semi-annual interest payment, due July 1, and owners of them profess not to be able to learn the reason therefor. The bonds are 6 per cent and the total issue authorized is \$650,000. Because of the default, the bonds have recently been sold as low as 10 cents on the dollar. The bid price yesterday was in the neighborhood of 25.

The company, according to a recently published report, supplies water to Glendale, Garvanza, part of South Pasadena, sections east of Los Angeles, formerly known as Mission road, and Tropic. The officers are Lee Soule, president; M. E. Cary, secretary, who with Hugh Glassell and Frank Hutton comprise the board of directors. The company maintains headquarters at 315 South Hill street.

John A. Pirtle and Ralph Rogers were the leading spirits in the organization of the corporation a few years ago, the former having severed his connection with the company and disposed of his holdings last August. Some of the bond holders are complaining that when they have sought information as to the reasons for the non-payment of the semi-annual interest on their bonds, attempts have been made to put them off.

It is alleged that the trust deed authorizing the bond issue permits a period of 30 days after interest payments are due to lapse before the charge can become delinquent. Heretofore payments always have been met promptly. It also is stated that the trust deed authorizing the bond issue will not allow a "re-enclosure of the property or a receivership unless such a proceeding is authorized by a majority of the bond holders.

When the bond issue was floated it was claimed that the company's assets were more than double its liabilities. Its holdings include 469 acres in Verdugo canyon, pipe lines, reservoirs, wells and a pumping station.

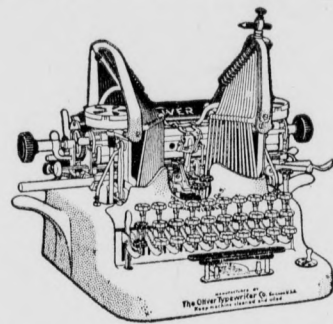
There also has been a default in the interest on \$250,000 of Verdugo Canyon Land company bonds, guaranteed by the Glendale Consolidated Water company. The semi-annual interest on the former at the rate of 3 per cent was delinquent July 1.

President Soule said Friday that the bond interest for both corporations would be paid as rapidly as the funds for the purpose are available.

## WE HAVE IT AT LAST

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**OLIVER** No. 5  
Typewriter

THE STANDARD VISIBLE TYPEWRITER  
FIRST TO REACH THE GOAL OF PERFECTION



Equipped with Vertical and Horizontal Ruling device, Automatic Paper Register, Disappearing Indicator, and every other mechanism necessary to ease in operation and perfection in achievement.

It must be seen to be appreciated.

Call at The Sentinel Office and see it.

Typewriters of other make taken in exchange at fair value.

Leave orders at Sentinel Office.

**H. L. McADAMS**

Agent.

## Bank of Tropico

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## ORDINANCE NO. 23.

**AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING THE GRADE OF TENTH STREET FROM THE EASTERLY LINE OF GLENDALE AVENUE TO THE SOUTHERLY PROLONGATION ACROSS TENTH STREET OF THE EASTERLY LINE OF ADAMS STREET.**

The Board of Trustees of the City of Tropic do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. That the grade of Tenth Street from the Easterly line of Glendale Avenue to the Southern prolongation across Tenth Street of the Easterly line of Adams Street be and the same is hereby established as follows:

At the Northeast corner of Tenth Street and Glendale Avenue the grade shall be 491.2 and at the Southeast corner of Tenth Street and LaBree Avenue the grade shall be 490.2.

At the Southwest corner of Tenth Street and LaBree Court the grade shall be 490.8 and at the Southeast corner of Tenth Street and LaBree Court the grade shall be 490.8.

At a point where the North line of Tenth Street is intersected by the Northern prolongation of the West line of LaBree Court the grade shall be 491.0.

At the Northwest corner of Tenth Street and Mariposa Street the grade shall be 492.1 and at the Northeast corner of Tenth Street and Mariposa Street the grade shall be 492.4.

At the Northeast corner of Lot One (1), Tract No. 1289 as per map recorded in Book 18, page 17, of Maps, Records of Los Angeles County, California, the grade shall be 491.7.

At the Northwest corner of Lot One (1) of Darracont's Subdivision as per map recorded in Book 14, page 99 of Miscellaneous Records of Los Angeles County, California, the grade shall be 491.5.

At the Southwest corner of Dunbarton Street and Tenth Street the grade shall be 492.7 and at the Southeast corner of Dunbarton Street and Tenth Street the grade shall be 493.1.

At the Northeast corner of Lot Eight (8) of aforesaid Darracont's Subdivision the grade shall be 494.2.

At a point on the West line of Lot Thirty-seven (37) of Watts Subdivision of a part of the Rancho San Rafael as per map recorded in Book 5, pages 200-201 of Miscellaneous Records of Los Angeles County, California, 25 feet South from the Northwest corner of said lot the grade shall be 494.4.

At a point on the North line of Tenth Street 885 feet West from the Northwest corner of Tenth Street and Adams Street the grade shall be 500.0 and at a point on the South line opposite thereto the grade shall be 499.6.

At a point on the North line of Tenth Street 485 feet West from the Northwest corner of Tenth Street and Adams Street the grade shall be 502.6 and at a point on the South line opposite thereto the grade shall be 502.2.

At a point on the North line of Tenth Street 168.94 feet West from the West line of Adams Street and 5 feet South from the Southwest corner of Lot Four (4) of the Subdivision of Lot Thirty-four (34) of Watts Subdivision as per map recorded in Book 36, page 4 of Miscellaneous Records of Los Angeles County, California, the grade shall be 504.1.

At the Southwest corner of Lot (4) of aforesaid subdivision of a part of Lot Thirty-four (34) of Watts Subdivision the grade shall be 504.15.

At the Northwest corner of Adams Street and Tenth Street the grade shall be 504.8; At the Northeast corner of Tenth Street and Adams Street the grade shall be 505.9.

At a point where the South line of Tenth Street is intersected by the Southern prolongation of the East line of Adams Street the grade shall be 504.6.

That between these points the grade shall conform to straight lines joining those points on the same side of the street, excepting that the points of intersection of the grade lines which are situated respectively 485 feet and 885 feet West from the Northwest corner of Tenth Street and Adams Street and at a point where the North line of Tenth Street is intersected by the Northern prolongation of the West line of LaBree Court, shall be the points of intersection of tangents of vertical curves which shall extend 100 feet East and West from said points of intersection and that said curves shall supplant the straight lines within said limits.

The grades given are in feet above the City Datum Plane and are on the property lines of the street. The profile of Tenth Street designated and marked "Profile No. 10" on file in the office of the City Engineer of the City of Tropic, which more particularly exhibits the grades herein described, is hereby declared to be the official profile and to exhibit the established grades of said portion of Tenth Street.

SECTION 2. The City Clerk shall certify to the passage of this Ordinance and shall cause the same to be printed and posted in three public places in the said City of Tropic, to-wit:

One copy on the Bulletin Board at the entrance to the office of the Board of Trustees of said City, and

One copy on the Bulletin Board at the entrance to the Post Office of said City of Tropic, located at the Southwest corner of Central Avenue and San Fernando Road in said City, and

One copy on the Bulletin Board at the Southeast corner of Tropic Avenue and Brand Boulevard in said City, and thereupon and thereafter this Ordinance shall be in full force and effect.

Adopted this 20th day of July, 1911.

C. C. RITTENHOUSE,

President of the Board of Trustees of the City of Tropic.

(Seal)

Attest:

S. M. Street, City Clerk of the City of Tropic.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, City of Tropic, ss.

I, S. M. Street, City Clerk of the City of Tropic, do hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance was duly adopted by the Board of Trustees of the City of Tropic, State of California, and signed by the President of said Board at a regular meeting there-

of, held July 20th, 1911, by the following vote, to-wit:

Ayes: Bancroft, Hobbs, Richardson, Rittenhouse, Webster.

Noes: None

Absent: None

S. M. STREET,

City Clerk of the City of Tropic.

## STATE APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUNDS

## Glendale High School Gets \$662.42

The second semi-annual apportionment of State school funds will bring \$315,923.75 to Los Angeles county grammar schools, and \$28,309.92 to the county high schools. These amounts exceed those allotted to any other county in the State, and since they are apportioned at so much per unit pupils in average daily attendance, this means that the county has passed all its rivals in the actual number of children being educated within its borders.

In the grammar school apportionment, Los Angeles has outstripped San Francisco, which takes second place with \$210,885.39. The next in order are Alameda, \$162,867.57; Fresno, \$63,286.11, and Santa Clara, \$59,224.77. The high school moneys Los Angeles leads followed by Humboldt county, \$22,025.92, and San Francisco, \$8,978.40.

The apportionment for the high schools of this county are:

Alhambra	568.58
Bonita (Lordsburg)	339.50
Burbank	339.50
Citrus (Azusa)	510.62
Compton	557.54
Covina	540.98
El Monte	436.10
Excelsior (Norwalk)	309.14
Glendale	662.42
Huntington Park	361.58
Inglewood	339.50
Long Beach	1,678.10
City	5,103.26
Evening	783.86
Gardena	330.90
Hollywood	1,090.22
Olive Street	1,344.14
Polytechnic	4,956.98
San Pedro	449.90
Los Nietos Valley (Downey)	356.06
Monrovia	601.70
Montebello	231.86
Pasadena	2,103.14
Pomona	1,104.02
Redondo	333.98
San Fernando	320.18
Santa Monica	855.62
South Pasadena	557.54
Whittier	863.90
Wilmington	229.10

Total \$28,309.92

According to the county superintendent, the first division of the sums mentioned, was made by him in May, when about \$247,000 was split among the schools. This leaves about \$72,000 to be divided now, on a basis of \$1.40 per unit of average daily attendance.

"The amount allotted for the entire school year is \$22.16 per unit," said Superintendent Keppel, highly pleased. "This is very satisfactory. The schools have increased their attendance about 10 per cent. during the past year and there are now about 56,000 students enrolled in the county. We have found that the relation of this figure to the total population is about 10 to 1, which would give 560,000 people in the county. That is a practical verification of the census report. I believe that the growth will go on at the same rate every year; not 10 per cent. over 1910-1911, but 10 per cent. over each passing year, which will bring the city close to the million mark in ten years."

The total State grammar school fund under the present apportionment is \$1,569,982.68. The high school fund is \$128,148.64 with the January apportionment, the total amount set aside for the grammar schools, for the year, is \$4,663,303.15. This has been apportioned at \$250 for each teacher employed, and a total apportionment this year per pupil, based on daily attendance of \$10.15. The number of State high schools to receive State aid is 212, and their total average daily attendance was 30,893. The total apportionment per school since January 1, is \$596.89.

Equal parts of turpentine and kerosene, applied with a piece of flannel, makes a cheap and effective furniture polish.

The world's oldest chain bridge is in China, where it forms a roadway half a mile long from one mountain top to another.

A shovel with seive attached so that ashes can be sifted before they are removed from a heater has been invented by a Michigan man.

Quinine, calomel, castor oil, tincture of iron, opium and brandy, in the order named, are the medicines most used in the tropics.

Coal dust ground fine enough to pass through a 200-to-the-inch mesh screen will explode on contact with flame or an electric spark.

More herrings are eaten than any other fish.

## THE BOYS' CLUB IN OUR TOWN

For many years Our Town has been of no importance. Two years ago Uncle Sam wiped us off the face of the map by taking away our post office and putting us on a rural route from a neighboring Larger Village. Politically we count but little. Our voters are so few that we are allowed a representative in the State Legislature but once in three years. The social life has been practically nothing. The school, taking the children through the eighth grade, has represented the only intellectual effort of the town.

The key in one church has scarcely been turned in years. The other church, by the help of the State Convention, has managed to procure the service of a minister from the Larger Village for an afternoon service on Sundays. Frequently scarcely a baker's dozen of people have been in the church. The organ was bad. The singing, with no one to lead, was worse. It was a penance for any one with a sensitive musical ear to go to church, anyway. A rural problem, sure enough!

But few realized that there was any problem, and scarcely any one cared whether the problem should ever be solved.

But the Minister who came to this church was a scholar, a man too advanced in years for an "institutional church," a man who had spent his whole life in the successful teaching of young men.

Now it chanced that a man came from the city and settled on a farm about halfway between Our Town and the Larger Village. Naturally he went to the Larger Village for church. This man from the city was an idealist, an enthusiast, and an organizer. He had had much experience with boys.

The Minister had watched those boys of Our Town; he had caught glimpses of the dreams they were beginning to dream; he was seeing the visions of what they might become. So he said to the Idealist: "Don't come to this Larger Village; go over into Our Town and help those boys."

These boys of Our Town were farm boys. Farmers' boys, from the necessities of the case, learn early in life to perform faithfully certain duties that belong to home-making and home-keeping. This early meeting of personal obligations in the family life is the best possible training for the responsibilities of the larger life out in the world. Just here, doubtless, is one reason why the larger percentage of the men of affairs have been farm-trained boys.

The next Sunday the Idealist came to Our Town for church, as the Minister had asked him to do. He brought together the few boys who were there. He said: "Now, boys, get your friends together. The evenings are getting long now. Bring them all to the Parish House and we'll see if we can't have a club."

Friday night the boys were there. They decided to have a three-sided Club—for the training of the body, the mind, and the soul. They would have all kinds of athletics: Indian clubs, jumping, dumb-bells, scientific wrestling, organized baseball—a training they had never dared hope to have in a place so small as Our Town.

Then they would have a constitution, and a regular, properly conducted business meeting each Club night. Now and then they would have entertainments. There should be a literary programme, a current events report, and some music each night. Sunday they would have systematic Bible study.

The Idealist inspired the boys with his enthusiasm. They took hold of the organization and of the work with a right good will. They took turns supplying the wood for heating the Parish House, cutting it themselves when necessary. Wild horses could not keep them away from the Parish House on Friday nights or from church and Sunday-school on Sundays. The families of two of the boys moved to neighboring towns, and one of the boys walked four and the other six miles each way to be present at the Club and Sunday-school each week.

Two or three pews full of eager boy faces welcomed the Minister each Sunday. With their falsetto voices they helped as best they could in the singing. The Club inspired the Minister's texts. The boys came for a message, and they were never disappointed.

At the Bible school after church the Idealist planned their work. They learned what the Bible was for—they learned how to use it—they learned that it was for the daily guidance of their lives.

When it came to be midwinter, there was to be a convention of Young Men's Christian Association Boys' Clubs in one of the cities of the State. The Idealist said, "I'm going to the Convention, and perhaps you'd better send some delegates." That they were of importance enough to send representatives was a new thought. The delegates and their leader went. Right away the county secretary and the State secretary said: "You are

the boys we want; you are a little Young Men's Christian Association, and you didn't know it! We'll come over and see you soon, and perhaps you'll all decide to join the county organization."

The trip did what the Idealist had planned for it. The boys came back anxious to do their work in home and church and town.

One hot spring day a threatening fire broke out in a wood lot of Our Town. Four of the boys, who happened to be within telephone reach, responded to the call and helped the men to fight the fire. The fire was controlled and supposed to be subdued. So faithful had been the service of the boys through the afternoon that the fire warden asked them to go home for supper and come back to patrol the burned forty acres through the night. Three of the boys were under sixteen. On the first patrol they found the fire again broken out and rapidly spreading. They sent the youngest, a lad of thirteen, for help, working themselves to the limit of their strength. Four men came, and the fire was conquered. A fifteen-minute delay would have meant the destruction of many thousands of dollars worth of dry stacked lumber. A playing at Boy Scout work in real earnest! The regular State pay for their fire-fighting will buy their new baseball suits.

The Club became a branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. They started a Sunday evening prayer-meeting. Four of the boys joined the church. The prayer-meetings are growing in size and interest. The congregations of the church are much larger; there is new life in the service. To improve the singing the Idealist organized a neighborhood singing-class for Saturday evenings. The boys' voices are finding out where they belong. The Sunday singing is now a pleasure to every one. "The Boys' Club," the Minister said, "may be a bugle call to this church."

Their finances they have managed themselves by dues of ten cents a month. They have earned \$2.42 from an entertainment; \$8 has been given to them by interested friends. They paid personally for their own Indian clubs. From the treasury they have paid the running expenses, one-quarter of the expenses of four delegates to two conventions, and for their dumb-bells.

They had on discouragement. The Ladies' Aid Society of the church had the interior of the Parish House painted. After that the boys, they said, must find a new meeting-place lest they scratch the immaculate floors. Emerson might still find here in New England things in the saddle, riding maykind. It was a good many years ago that a Greek philosopher protested against taking more thought for the care of our cattle and other possessions than for the rearing of our sons.

But the first selectman said: "Never mind; take the Town Hall; there's no paint to hurt, and you'll have more room." So the silver lining to that cloud dispelled the cloud altogether.

"The Boy Problem is as high as heaven, as deep as hell, and as broad as the world!" With this thought as his banner, the Idealist led the boys through the winter. They have accomplished practically what they planned in the beginning, and a good bit besides. They know how to "resuscitate the drowning;" they are to have a track team; they are considering entering the corn contest; they have helped in some practical charity; they are gathering together the smaller boys for a Club and Sunday-school class, which they shall themselves take turns in leading and teaching; they have assisted the boys of the Larger Village to form a Young Men's Christian Association group; they are planning to try to organize one in another near-by town; the boys of the Larger Village are coming to Our Town for the Sunday afternoon and evening services.

Perhaps the most important influence for the boys has been the close personal association with a man of culture, a man of strong character, a man guided by unselfish purposes and high ideals.

Just why the Minister came to these parishes, just why the Idealist came to be a farmer in Our Town, are questions that do not concern us here. As one of the boys said of the Idealist, "Anyway, he came just in time to save us boys." One thing seems plain. These two men are certainly parts of the wheel with which the Potter is shaping the lives of these boys.

The end is not yet—indeed, it is just the beginning; but it is possible to judge something of the harvest even during the cultivation period.

A better poise, a more erect figure, a manner more at ease, a mind better trained, a new purpose in life, a new Minister and the Idealist have brought to the boys of Our Town—Mary W. Porter in The Outlook.

A pistol so small that it may be held in the mouth and discharged with the teeth has been invented by a Berlin artist.

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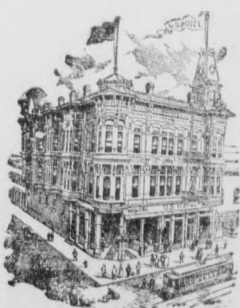
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Publication Office in Tropico Bank Building, on San Fernando Road.

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The reciprocity agreement of the United States with Canada, that was recently proposed by Congress, awaits the acceptance of the Dominion Parliament to become effective.

In Los Angeles Express "25 years ago today" column, July 25, 1886, there appears this item: A new road has been opened from Glendale to the Ostrich Farm and Santa Monica. This road is what is now known as Tropico avenue.

The house committee of congress, appointed to investigate the Controller bay, Alaska, land claims, has chosen Louis Brandeis to act as its counsel. Enough has developed already to connect these claims with those of the Cunningham class to taint them with the same fraud for which they were cancelled.

In this week's Sentinel we print the commencement oration of Dwight Stephenson, of the Union High School. Next week we will give our readers the oration of Harold H. Story, on the same occasion, on a different subject—from all of which it will be seen that Tropico's boys have in them the stuff of which men and leaders or men are made.

It is not the mission of this paper to apologize for wrong in the administration of President Taft, but until shown to be a wrong he has connived at, we shall refuse to condemn him for it. It would be a remarkable thing, indeed, if among the President's many friends (?) there were not a lot of fools as well as knaves.

Mr. Roosevelt left the door well closed against land grabbers in Alaska. But Mr. Taft's agents managed to open it again at Controller Bay—wide enough for the Morgan Guggenheim Syndicate to establish pedes possession rights there. So—what are you going to do about it?

The north line of the territory it is now proposed to annex to the City of Los Angeles, corresponds to the south line of the City of Tropico. It includes Robert Devine's ranch and Forest Lawn Cemetery. At the northwest corner of Forest Lawn the line passes less than a hundred feet distant from Tropico's grammar school grounds. Los Angeles is sliding up to Tropico—dangerously near.

The Evening Express considers it an "amazing situation" in Los Angeles City Council, wherein to give the telephone companies a "square deal" and the public a fair bargain in rates, is the matter in issue. To a countryman that sounds funny. Surely a square deal with the one should be a fair bargain for the other. The council is asked to stand between the telephone companies and unjust and exorbitant rates, and at the same time give the companies a square deal. It may be a hard proposition to cypher out, but we see nothing amazing in it.

Why is it we all have such a horror of death? What difference is death from sleep? Every day, when night comes, we lose ourselves in oblivion. When the end of mortal life comes, it is the same. Why welcome the one and dread the other? Sleep releases from the agony of living. Death does no more. Sleep and death are alike, angels of mercy. When we shut our eyes in sleep at night, we expect to awake in the morning, but we may not. We may never waken. So, too, when we shut our eyes in death, we may never waken. But in both sleep and death, we have surcease of sorrow, of suffering, of pain—of all mental and physical torture. When the time comes that we shall dread death no more than sleep, we shall have reached the capacity for true peace and happiness.

## LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Can't the nuisance of bicycle riding on the sidewalk be abated?

Mr. Gabaig is ready for bids for the construction of the new K. P. hall.

The Tropico Mercantile come to the front again this morning with a magnificent display of bargains in every thing that you want.

A book of 20-ride tickets from Tropico at San Fernando road, to Los Angeles costs \$2.40—at least a third more than it should cost.

Miss Catherine Hobbs is assisting Cashier Logan of the Bank of Tropico, in his double duties in the absence of President Dan Campbell at the beach.

Mr. Gabaig's barn is on the way to its new site on the north side of Tropico avenue, where it will be opened as a livery barn some time in the future.

Miss Emilie Hatch has returned from the hospital, glad to be again a member of the family circle, and that she is fast recovering from her injury.

W. V. Frank, of Frank & Ripley Printing company, took the Mt. Lowe trip Sunday last. His charming companionship added significantly to the pleasure of the trip.

The Tropico Presbyterian Sunday school will have their annual picnic at Verdugo park on Thursday of next week, August 3rd. Arrangements for transportation will be announced to the school on Sunday next.

A five-cent fare from Sixth and Main to the southwest line of Tropico, will come with the extension of the Los Angeles residence section along Brand boulevard from Ivanhoe to the Southern Pacific crossing.

The idea is advanced that the way to keep the undesirable citizens of Los Angeles out of Tropico and Glendale is to keep up the price of railway tickets. What nonsense. The undesirables don't hanker after homes in the country.

## OBITUARY

Day Hix Dunning, who died at his home in Burbank, Tuesday, July 18, was born in Rochester, N. Y., May 31, 1837. He came to California in the pioneer days; lived in Shasta county for a number of years removing to Burbank in 1894, where he became prominent in Masonic work, and was, for years, an elder in the Presbyterian Church.

A widow and three sons, Lee of Santa Paula, Edward, and Harry of Midland, Cal., survive him.

The funeral services were held from the Presbyterian Church, at Burbank, with Masonic rites, at 1 o'clock p.m., Friday, June 21. Interment, Forest Lawn Cemetery, Tropico.

N. D. Burlingham, who died at his home in West Glendale, last Thursday, July 20, was a native of New York. The date of his birth is July 4, 1831. He was, therefore, past his 80th year at his death. He had lived an active and busy life; was a miner by occupation. At the age of 18 years he crossed the plains; was of the sturdy band of '49ers. His "worldly goods," on leaving home, consisted of \$1.50 coin of the realm and a big New Foundland dog. Making his way to Omaha, he there made a raise of \$50 for services in auctioning off a band of horses. This was his stake for the gold fields of California. At the breaking out of the civil war, and in order to engage in active service in the Union cause, he returned to New York and enlisted in the famous 7th Dragoons. In 1863 he was married to Sophie Kidder. In 1865 he returned, with his wife, to California, and again engaged in mining in the northern part of the state, until his retirement to his ranch at West Glendale a number of years ago. He was buried at Grandview Cemetery with the honors of the Grand Army of the Republic, Rev. Norton, chaplain of N. P. Banks Post, officiating. He leaves a widow, a son and three daughters surviving him.

Mrs. N. D. Burlingham, and family, wish to thank their many friends for the loving sympathy shown them in their bereavement and also for the beautiful floral tokens.

## DEDICATES CHURCH

The dedicatory service of the West Glendale Methodist Episcopal Church, which has just been completed, was held in the church building Sunday afternoon, Rev. Matt S. Hughes, D.D., LL.D., pastor of the First Methodist Church of Pasadena, saving charge of the service, and was assisted by F. D. Mather, D. D., superintendent of the Pasadena district; Rev. Dr. Fisher of Pasadena, and the following local Methodist pastors: Rev. J. F. Humphrey, Rev. J. H. Henry, Rev. Burton, and the pastor of the church, Rev. A. B. Morrison, D.D.



OFFICERS VISOR LODGE K. OF P. NO. 293, TROPICO, CAL.

Standing, from left to right: A. T. Davis and A. M. Watson, Trustees; J. W. Gould, I. G.; C. L. Jennings, M. of E.; W. J. Hibbert, M. of W.; Ralph Robinson, O. G.; E. S. Young, M. of F.; C. A. Bancroft, Trustee; F. H. Davis, K. of R. and S. Seated: B. F. Cook, V. C.; J. A. Spence, C. C.; T. L. Gillespie, P.

## THE NEW RAILROAD

Committees Appointed and Work Laid Out For Them

At the special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce called last Wednesday night for the purpose of getting the Pacific Electric Railroad to establish a car line on Glendale avenue, the following committee was appointed to have charge of the matter, and arrange the details: Dr. R. A. Blackburn, chairman, Dr. R. E. Chase, T. W. Watson, F. H. Vesper, J. P. Shropshire, J. A. Eppinger, Geo. B. Woodbury, Frank Zerr and Harry Tupper. Things look very favorable right now for the getting of the road, it is said, as Paul Shoup of the Pacific Electric told the former committee recently that the company would consider a proposition for a road, and a week ago Sunday he, together with Mr. Pillsbury, chief engineer of the road were out here looking over the proposed route.

Important steps were taken Saturday in the Glendale avenue railway proposition. At the meeting held in the office of Joseph P. Shropshire, the entire special railroad committee consisting of Messrs. R. A. Blackburn, chairman; Joseph P. Shropshire, Dr. R. E. Chase, F. H. Vesper, T. W. Watson, G. B. Woodberry, Frank Zerr, J. A. Eppinger and H. C. Tupper, were present.

H. C. Tupper and J. A. Eppinger were appointed a committee to secure a plat of the territory to be benefited by the road, and to tabulate names of the property owners. This committee started work in earnest this morning, and promises to give a good report at this week's meeting.

R. A. Blackburn, Dr. R. E. Chase and F. H. Vesper were appointed a committee to confer with the Forest Lawn Cemetery Association in regard to running the proposed route over part of the association's property. As the cemetery association has been endeavoring for more than a year to secure a branch line from some electric line into the cemetery, it is very probable that the association will give its share of the right of way. Since the cemetery was started here, the line from Los Angeles to Glendale of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Company has run through the cemetery. This has been disagreeable to the cemetery people, and after much pleading of the cemetery people, the railroad company has made a survey for a change in the course of the road, so that the tracks will run around the south end of the cemetery, instead of through it. This improvement will be made soon. Norton C. Wells, president and manager of the Forest Lawn Cemetery Association, will meet with the Glendale committee early next week to arrange for this section of the right of way.

## DIFFERENCES

Judge Franklin K. Lane is of the conviction that a new federal board similar to the commerce commission must be created for the regulation and control of the great corporations that deal in the necessities of life, while Judge John E. Parsons, the octogenarian counsel for the sugar trust is sure of evil effects from federal control of trade, and that if the government kept on the way it was pointing, it would drive the business of the country to ruin.

We account for the differences of these two men on the subject of popular rights vs. privileged interests by the difference in their training. Mr. Lane stands for the rights of humanity; Mr. Parsons for the rights of monied monopoly.

The attempted evasion of the payment of personal tax of \$2 by Arthur Miller, a wealthy resident of Eastford, Conn., was excused on the payment of a fine of \$300. It would seem that the business of "tax dodging" is not a profitable vocation in old yankeedom.

An armored automobile that may be used for transforming money or as a temporary bank or pay car is a novelty in the motor vehicle line.

## LODGE DIRECTORY



Visor Lodge K. of P. No. 293, Tropico, Cal.

meets every Monday at 8 p. m. sharp. Visiting Brothers always welcome. Applications for membership will find applications at Story's Pharmacy. Boys this is your chance. Charter membership open for 60 days. Meeting place, Logan's Hall, San Fernando Road.

## LOCAL NOTES.

LOST—Pair ladies' white kid elbow gloves. Finder please leave at Sentinel Office.

Everybody reads the Sentinel. It gets into every home and reaches every business man and housewife.

Wanted—Girls at the factory of the Los Angeles Basket Company. Phone Sunset Glendale 140-R. Home, Glendale 434.

Leave orders for your job printing at Sentinel office, Bank building or printing office over Tropico market. Prices reasonable.

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FOR SALE—Six-room bungalow, Richardson Tract; bath, gas and electric light. Lot 50x150. Apply to Sentinel Real Estate Office, Tropico.

"Ironing made easy." The gas flat-irons sold by the Tropico Stove & Light Co. have no equal. Can be attached to any gas fixture or gas stove. Complete with hose and heavy asbestos pad, \$3.

FOR RENT—Furnished or unfurnished six-room house on San Fernando road, two blocks west of car line. See Sentinel Realty Co. Phone Sunset Glendale 24-R.

FOR SALE—Several wagon loads of good manure, at 1144 Laurel street, Tropico.

FOR RENT or SALE—A large beautiful six-room house, barn and chicken yard, only a half-block from car line. Call and see it at 1136 Park avenue.

LOST—Between Central and Park and 525 West Tenth street, small gold necklace; blue pendants. Leave at Sentinel office and receive reward.

Columbia Disc Phonograph for sale very cheap. Call at 1144 Laurel street, Tropico.

WANTED—Girl for general house work. Phone Glendale 472-M.

WANTED—Girl for general house work; two in family. \$20 per month. C. C. Chandler, 1204 Cypress street, Tropico.

Equal parts of turpentine and kerosene, applied with a piece of flannel, makes a cheap and effective furniture polish.

The world's oldest chain bridge is in China, where it forms a roadway half a mile long from one mountain top to another.

A shovel with seive attached so that ashes can be sifted before they are removed from a heater has been invented by a Michigan man.

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